

HIN

- Climbing to a *billy* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden*
Lo! how the Norick plains
Rife *billy*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho'
aman would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison*
HILT. *n. f.* [Dilt, Saxon, from *heilan*, to hold.] The handle
of any thing, particularly of a sword.
Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakespeare Henry V.*
Take thou the *bilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*
Be his this sword, whose blade of brags displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *bilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey*
HIM. [him, Saxon.]
1. The oblique case of *he*.
Me he reformed unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen. xli.*
2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.
HIMSELF. *pron.* [him and self.]
1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.
It was a tarting speech of the ancients to say, that a friend
is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *him*.
Bacon.
With flame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham*
2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.
She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shakespeare*
3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.
I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposi-
tion made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set
awork by a reprovable badness in *himself*. *Shakespeare K. Lear*
4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.
Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispo-
sitions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much
himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his
joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South*
HIN. *n. f.* [הין] A measure of liquids among Jews, con-
taining about ten pints.
With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the
fourth part of an *bin* of beaten oil. *Ex. xxxix. 40.*
HIND. *adj.* compar. *hindar*; superl. *hindmost*. [Dycean, Saxon.]
Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind legs*. See
HINDER and HINDMOST.
Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour ga-
thers itself into a ball. *Ray on the Creation*
The flag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*
HIND. *n. f.* [Dycean, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]
1. The tie to a flag; the female of red deer.
How he flew, with glancing dart amidst,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Can't thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job xxxix. 1.*
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. [Dycean, Saxon.] A servant.
A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by
their mistresses, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to
Datchers-lane. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*
3. [Dycean, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean ruffick.
The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden*
He cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in fiew. *Dryden's Fables*
HINDERIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth*
TO HINDER. *v. a.* [Dycean, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop;
to let; to impede.
Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.
Gen. xxiv. 56.
The whole world shined with clear light, and none were
hindered in their labour. *Wisd. xvii. 20.*
You minus of *hindring* knot-grafs made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakespeare's Mid. Night's Dream*
If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is
not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away
from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*
This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of
some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and exe-
cuted happily, may be written. *Dryden's Jew. Dedicat.*
What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families,
from having the same right? *Locke*
HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position con-
trary to that of the face.

HIN

- These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder*
feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd em-
bracement. *Sidney, b. i.*
As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison's Guardian*
HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop;
obstruction.
False opinions, touching the will of God to have things
done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices
against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new op-
inions more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely
sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker's Preface*
They must be in every Christian church the same, except
mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker*
What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what
is well done? *Dryden's Dufesney*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hindrance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden*
He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these
hinderances out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury*
HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders
or obstructs.
Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May*
HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worth-
less, degenerate animal.
HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than
hindmost.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.
He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah
and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindmost*. *Gen.*
Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindmost*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
HINDMOST. *adj.* [hind and most.] The last; the leg; that
which comes in the rear.
'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare H.V.*
He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee,
even all that were feeble behind. *Deutr. xxv. 18.*
Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester. *Dryden's Aurengze. Persique*
The race by vigour, hell—he said, and run. *Pope*
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run.
HINCE. *n. f.* [or *hinge*, from *hange* or *hang*.]
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.
At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham*
Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and
South.
If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives. *Cresci's Manilius*
And these being *hinges* of the world, create
New powers in stars. *Cresci's Manilius*
3. A governing rule or principle.
The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law,
whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and
twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple*
4. To be off the *HINGERS*. To be in a state of irregularity and
disorder.
The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and
'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually dis-
quieted. *Tillotson, Sermons 4.*
TO HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge.
Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*
TO HINT. *v. a.* [enter, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind
by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imper-
fectly.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope*
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thoughts, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson*
TO HINT. *at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon.
Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agri-
culture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole
poem. *Addison on the Georgicks*
HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant in-
sinnuation. *Let*

HIR

- Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations,
the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his
heart. *South's Sermons*
2. Suggestion; intimation.
On this *hint* I spoke,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd. *Shakespeare Othello*
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe
some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and
put different interpretations on them. *Addison's Spectator*
HIP. *n. f.* [Dycean, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh.
How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound
sciatica. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*
Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using conti-
nual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica,
or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
So shepherds use
To set the same mark on the *hip*
Both of their found and rotten sheep. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, *Dryden*
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound.
2. To have on the *hip*. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage
over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or
haunch of a deer being the part commonly scised by the dogs.
If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caffio on the *hip*. *Shakespeare Othello*
HIP. *n. f.* [from *hepa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the
dogrose.
Eating *hips* and drinking watry foam. *Hubbard's Tale*
Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear masts, the birars scarlet *hips*. *Shakespeare*
Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold
Winters. *Bacon's Natural History*
TO HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]
1. To sprain or shoot the *hip*.
His horse was *hipp'd* with an old motly faddle, and the stir-
rups of no kindred. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*
2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of
hop.
Your different tastes divide our poets cares;
One foot the fock, 't'other the bukin wears:
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volscius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve*
HIR. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same
as the Latin *ehi, heus!* *Ainsworth*
HIR. *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainsworth*
HIPPOC. *n. f.* [ἵππος, ἵππος; hippocentaur, French.]
A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaur*s and chi-
meras to be imag'd, which are things quite out of nature,
and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden*
HIPPOCRASS. *n. f.* [ἵππος, ἵππος; quass vinum Hippocratis.]
A medicated wine.
Sack and the well-spic'd *hippocrass*, the wine,
Wassail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King*
HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. *n. f.* A woollen bag made by joining
the two opposite angles of a square piece of rannel, used to
strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy*
HIPPOGRIF. *n. f.* [ἵππος, ἵππος; hippogriffe, French.]
A winged horse.
He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milt. Par. Lost*
HIPPOPOUTAMUS. *n. f.* [ἵππος, ἵππος; The river
horse. An animal found in the Nile.
H'RSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the
hip.
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if
you were *hipshot*? says the goole to the gollin. *L'Estrange*
HIPWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*
TO HIRE. *v. a.* [Dycean, Saxon.]
1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.
His forl'd avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal*
2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.
They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and
he maketh it a god. *Is. xlvii. 6.*
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
3. To bribe.
Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or to the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd. Æn.*
4. To engage himself for pay.
They that were full, *hir'd* out themselves for bread; and
they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Sa. ii. 5.*
HIRE. *n. f.* [Dycean, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.
2. Wages paid for service.
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;
He chance departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen*

HIS

- I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I fav'd under your father. *Shakespeare*
Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden*
All arts and artists Thefeus could command,
Who fold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden*
HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who serves for wages.
The *hireling* longs to see the shades ascend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys*
In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred car-
penters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for
carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus*
It is frequent here to see a freeborn son
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juvenal*
2. A mercenary; a prostitute.
Now the shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* the, no prostitute to praise. *Pope*
HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing
what is done for money.
Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
HIRE. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who em-
ploys others paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.
HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [hirfut, Latin.] Rough; rugged.
There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is
a middle fort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the
putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in
round. *Bacon's Natural History*
HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [Dycean, Saxon.]
1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before
mentioned.
England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a sulph. *Shakespeare Henry V.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion. *Shak. Macb.*
Heav'n and yourself
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps his part in eternal life. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he
bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare*
He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an
oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody
can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke*
Whene'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addis. Ovid*
2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say
it.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakespeare*
This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his excep-
tions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if it be va-
poured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon*
3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the*
man his ground, for *the man's* ground.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Donne*
By thy fond comfort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope's Odyssey*
4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this *man's*.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shakespeare Macbeth*
5. Anciently before *self*.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover
him. *Sidney*
TO HISS. *v. n.* [hissen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a
serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this
word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which
it signifies.
In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames,
and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horsehoe; think
of that; *hissing* hot. *Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*
The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 26.*
See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feast*
Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden*
To